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ART 19 AMDT**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method for the crystallization of a non-crystalline polycarbonate using a spray crystallization, which comprises the step of:
 - a) dissolving a non-crystalline polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 1,500 to 30,000 g/mol in a solvent;
 - b) transferring the polycarbonate solution prepared in step a) into a drying chamber and then spraying it using a nozzle in the drying chamber; and
 - c) contacting the sprayed solution with a high temperature gas to evaporate the solvent thereby obtaining a crystalline polycarbonate.
2. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the non-crystalline polycarbonate is selected from those prepared by interfacial polymerization, those prepared by ester-exchange reaction of a dialkyl(aryl)carbonate and an aromatic dihydroxy compound, or those prepared by ester-exchange reaction and condensation reaction.
3. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the non-crystalline polycarbonate is selected from the group consisting of a linear polycarbonate and a branched polycarbonate comprising multi-functional monomers in an amount of 0.1 to 5.0 wt% of the total monomers.
4. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline

polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of methylene chloride, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran, methacresol, cyclohexane, dioxane, dimethylformaldehyde, and pyridine.

5. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the polycarbonate is contained in the polycarbonate solution in an amount of 5 to 50 wt%.

6. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 5, wherein the polycarbonate is contained in the polycarbonate solution in an amount of 10 to 30 wt%.

7. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the nozzle used in step b) is a pressure nozzle or a pneumatic nozzle.

8. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein in step b), a compressed gas selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, air, and carbon dioxide is injected.

9. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein in step b), a pressure nozzle is used, and a gas compressed at 2.0 to 51.0 kgf/cm² is injected.

10. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein in step b), a pneumatic nozzle is used, and a compressed gas is injected at a speed of 200 to 800 l/hour.

11. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein in step c), the high temperature gas is injected in a direction opposite to the spray of the polycarbonate solution.

12. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the gas used in step c) is selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, air, and carbon dioxide, of which temperature is 40 to 250 °C.

13. The method for the crystallization of the non-crystalline polycarbonate according to claim 1, wherein the obtained crystalline polycarbonate has an average particle diameter of 80 μm to 3,000 μm , and variation of particle diameter distribution of less than 20%.

14. A crystalline polycarbonate prepared according to the method of claim 1.

15. A method for the preparation of a high molecular weight polycarbonate resin, which comprises the steps of:

- a) preparing a crystalline polycarbonate by the method of claim 1; and
- b) conducting a solid state polymerization of the crystalline polycarbonate prepared in step a) to prepare a high molecular weight polycarbonate resin having a weight average molecular weight of 35,000 to 200,000 g/mol.

16. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight

polycarbonate resin according to claim 15, wherein the b) solid state polymerization is carried out by injecting the crystalline polycarbonate prepared in step a) into a solid state polymerization reactor and then continuously injecting nitrogen thereinto, or by polymerizing it while eliminating the reaction byproducts under a reduced pressure of 0 to 50 mmHg.

17. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 15, wherein solid state polymerization temperature in step b) satisfies the following formula 1:

[Formula 1]

$$T_m - 50 \leq T_p \leq T_m$$

(wherein T_p is a solid state polymerization temperature, and

T_m is the melting temperature of the crystalline polycarbonate.)

18. A high molecular weight polycarbonate resin prepared according to the method of claim 15.

19. A method for the preparation of a high molecular weight polycarbonate resin, which comprises the steps of:

(a) conducting a melt polycondensation of a dialkyl(aryl)carbonate and an aromatic hydroxyl compound in the presence of a catalyst to prepare a non-crystalline polycarbonate having a weight average molecular weight of 1,500 to 30,000 g/mol;

(b) dissolving the non-crystalline polycarbonate in a solvent to prepare

REPLACED BY
ART 19. AMDT

a non-crystalline polycarbonate solution; and

(c) transferring the non-crystalline polycarbonate solution into a solid state polymerization reactor, and then conducting an intensive solid state polymerization, wherein crystallization and solid state polymerization are conducted simultaneously, to prepare a high molecular weight polycarbonate resin having a weight average molecular weight of 35,000 to 200,000 g/mol.

20. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein in the a) melt polycondensation, an ester-exchange reaction and a condensation reaction occur continuously.

21. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein in the a) melt polycondensation, the mixing ratio of the dialkyl(aryl)carbonate and the aromatic hydroxy compound is 1:1 to 1.1:1.

22. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the dialkyl(aryl)carbonate is selected from the group consisting of diphenyl-carbonate, bis-chlorophenyl-carbonate, m-cresyl-carbonate, dinaphthyl-carbonate, dimethyl-carbonate, and dicyclohexyl-carbonate.

23. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the aromatic hydroxy compound is selected from the group consisting of bis(4-hydroxy

phenyl)-methane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)-propane,
2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3,5-dibromophenyl)-propane,
1,4-dihydroxy-3-methyl-benzene, and bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfide.

24. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of an alkalimetal catalyst selected from sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, or lithium carbonate; a nitrogen-based catalyst selected from tetramethylammoniumhydroxide $((CH_3)_4NOH)$ or tetrabutylammoniumhydroxide $((C_4H_9)_4NOH)$; and an acid catalyst selected from boric acid or phosphoric acid.

25. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein in the a) melt polycondensation, dialkyl(aryl)carbonate that exists in an unreacted state and reaction byproducts of a low degree of polymerization of less than 3 are removed at 180 to 400°C under reduced pressure of 0 to 50 mmHg, or by injecting nitrogen of 0.1 Nm³/kg·h or more.

26. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the a) melt polycondensation is carried out in a rotating disk reactor, a rotating cage reactor, or a thin film reactor.

27. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight

polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein polycarbonate is contained in the non-crystalline polycarbonate solution of step b) in an amount of 5.0 to 50.0 wt%.

28. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein in step c), a compressed gas is injected at a speed of 200 to 800 ℓ /hour from the lower portion of the reactor.

29. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein a temperature in the solid state polymerization reactor of step c) is 40 to 250°C.

30. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the c) intensive solid state polymerization is carried out by spraying the non-crystalline polycarbonate prepared in step a) through the nozzle in the upper portion of the solid state polymerization reactor.

31. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the nozzle is a pressure nozzle or a pneumatic nozzle.

32. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein in step c), crystalline polycarbonate that falls into the lower portion of the solid state polymerization reactor has an average diameter of 80 to 3,000 μm , and variation of particle

diameter distribution of less than 20%.

33. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin prepared in step c) has poly dispersity index of less than 2.5 and poly dispersity index increase rate of less than 10% in comparison with the value before the solid state polymerization.

34. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein the degree of polymerization of the solid state polymerization reaction satisfies the following formula 3:

[Formula 3]

$$X_n = \{1 + r\} \text{ over } \{1 + r - 2rp\}$$

(wherein X_n is the degree of polymerization,

r is a molar ratio of an aromatic hydroxy compound group with regard to a dialkyl(aryl)carbonate group within the non-crystalline polycarbonate solution, and

p is the extent of polymerization reaction.)

35. The method for the preparation of the high molecular weight polycarbonate resin according to claim 19, wherein solid state polymerization temperature satisfies the following formula 1:

[Formula 1]

$$T_m - 50 \leq T_p \leq T_m$$

REPLACED BY
ART 19 AMDT

(wherein T_p is a solid state polymerization temperature, and

T_m is the melting temperature of the non-crystalline polycarbonate.)

36. A high molecular weight polycarbonate resin prepared according to the method of claim 19.